

Amendments to the Specification:

Please see the attached amendments as noted on the specific pages and paragraphs of each addition.

At page 14, line 22, change the paragraph to read as follows:

However, when dumping to disk, it is only necessary to specify the file title for the entire dump and the number of DUMP files into which the system should place the DUMP.

At page 20, line 11, change the paragraph to read as follows:

ACC [[SUMP]] DUMPA2: ACC is an abbreviation for ACCUMULATED, A2 is an accumulated dump based on this display.

At page 21, line 15, change the paragraph to read as follows:

AUDITING: The process [[and]] an operating system uses to detect and record security-related events, such as an attempt to create, to access, or to delete objects such as files and directories. The records of such events are stored in a file known as a "security log," whose contents are available only to those with proper clearance.

At page 24, line 5, change the paragraph to read as follows:

DATABASE OPERATIONS CENTER: A graphical user interface (GUI) that provides a client-server front-end for Enterprise Database Server standard Edition and Enterprise Database Server Extended Edition database utilities on Unisys ClearPath servers.

At page 38, line 9, change the paragraph to read as follows:

To take a functional overview on Figs 5 and 6, we can first look at the Tape Storage 10T where tape 16(D1) holds the full dump which the host server 20 retrieved from the Data Disk [[23d]] 23D. A disk storage module 23 holds a Data Disk 23D and an Audit Disk 23A which communicates with the Host Server 20 and DM RECOVERY module 30. Likewise, the Accumulated Dump files placed in tape 15(A1) and Tape 18(A2). Then tapes 19 and 17 hold the Incremental files for I1 and I2. The DMUTILITY program 21 initiates the data to be dumped into tape storage 10T by the server 20 from the data disk [[23d]] 23D. Audit Disk 23A also communicates in Fig. 6 to the Host Server 20 and DM RECOVERY module 30. When these backups are initiated, the DumpDirLibrary 22 will log this information into the Main Directory 10M so that the Main Directory 10M will now have the names of the dumps in a particular order

of sequence---so that first is the FULL Dump 10(D1), then ACCUMULATED Dumps 11(A1) and 12(A2), then INCREMENTAL Dumps 13(I1) and 14(I2). The Main Directory 10M acts like a Table of Contents by name, but the actual files for these dumps is taken by the DumpDir Library 22 and placed in the Disk Directories 32 which will hold the precise contents of files for each type of dump. Thus, Directory section 24 (D1D) holds the FULL Dump, while section 25(A1D) and 26(A2D) holds the ACCUMULATED dump file and 27(I1D) and 28(I2D) hold the concise INCREMENTAL dump files.

At page 40, line 1, change the paragraph to read as follows:

The action of the RECOVERY process is substantially speeded up because the correct rebuilding sequence has been set up in the Main Directory 10M. If the automatic sequence were not available in the Main Directory, then the user would have to key in the name of each of the dumps and then carefully sort the list of dump names into the correct sequential order and then apply the results to the recovery disk 23d. But now with the organized Main Directory 10M, the sequential order has been supplied and the DMRecovery Program can directly load the recovery disk ~~[[23d]]~~ 23D so that it is immediately updated correctly and now available for read-write operations.